THE SLAVE QUESTION. JEMARKS OF MR. PRESTON OF KENTUCKY.

Delivered in the Ho of Reps. Dec. 20, 1853. The House being in Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, Mr. Gerrit Smith addressed the Committee. Having

Mr. PRESTON said: I have listened, Mr. Chairman, not without I have listened, Mr. Charles, not without a certain degree of interest, to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Smrn.] who has just addressed the Committee, and I now desire its indulgence for a brief response, though nothing could have been further from my intentions

sailing those rights, yet it is far from me to desire to evade or strangle discussion by denunciation or violence. I trust to the power of truth to show that the men of the South are not the representatives of a people enduring the edious tyranny that the gentleman asserts; that they are not men tolerating and fostering a wrong against every dictate of humanity and justice, but entertaining far wiser and more practical views than those misguided enthumasts who would shake to its centre a Government planned by patriots and stateson, and ted by the public prosperity.

Enthusiasm, sir, is respectable, even in error. pernicious sentiments contained in the remarks we have heard. The gentleman from New York has sought to institute a parallel between in the letter of the Secretary of State to the Chevalier Hulsemann, in relation to the surrender of Martin Koszta. To institute a com-parison which would unite principles so dissimical world more deformed than the Siamese twins in the physical world.

The sum of the doctrine in the Koezta letter, asserted by the American Secretary, is, that Martin Koszta, having taken the initiatory steps to become a citizen of the United States, and having filed his declaration of intention in our courts, became clothed with such a nationality that he was still under the protecting power of the American flag, and beyond recapture by the power of Austria. But, let me ask the gentleman, if a treaty had existed between ustria and the Government of the United States, by which the solumn faith of the Amerrefugees, as we stipulate for the extradition of felons with Great Britaio, under the Ashburton treaty, whether, without a violation of faith we could have refused to surrender the fugitive? There can be but one solution to the question. Yet, have rot the States of the merican Union something more solemn and more obligatory than a mere treaty to compel it in his memorable reply to Hayne; something more solems and more binding than treaty or compact-the very Constitution itself upon which our Covernment exists? A sovereign can recode rom a treaty or a compact, form of obligation hat society knows-a tribu nal, the Supreme Court, is established to assist tution is not recomised. Shall those solemn promises be fulfiled?-or shall the pseudohilanthropist, will the Bible in his hand-the Kible upon which the founders of our Governgentlemen here a sombled, were sworn to support the Constitutes-invoke our body to disregard its precept and commit meditated per-

assailed, upon the ground that he has chosen to place an inwarranted limitation upon the we should fulfi the promises that we make to fulfill their promes to their Southern breth-

tained his view with great ability, I trust I lation to natura action still further fortified his maintains that ambject has no power to divest der whose jurisiction he is born. It is clear once from our justication vitiated his rights.

fully naturalized, o to a native citizen.

We hold them in benuge because we are un-willing to amalgama with them, and desire should be freed from Il wholesome restraint, and left without coercin to pollute our blood and destroy our progres. It is not within our comprehension to dirin the cause which has made the Ruler of Nat ns establish this order

ent civilization exist together, the superior ex-terminate or enslave the inferior. The indo-cility of the Indian will cause him to be swept from the face of the earth. Slavery seems to for its tuition in the arts of civilization.

that the first Abolitionist was the first person who introduced African Slavery upon the shores of America. Las Casas, the Bishop of ippe, is twice so under the present Emperor. indulgence for a brief response, though nothing could have been further from my intentions than the design of offering any remarks to-day in relation to any subject that engages the legislative attention.

Shores of America. Las Casas, the Bishop of ippe, is twice so under the present Emperor I have blamed myself for not writing since I first took to ink, the thousand and things a woman observes which almost the design of Spain to the legislative attention. were allotted as slaves to his Spanish adventur-ers. He petitioned the King of Spain, that these Indian slaves should be enfranchised, and that the more should be enfranchised, and legislative attention.

Living, as I do, in a State recognising Slavery, and firmly convinced, as I am, of the propriety of protecting our property in slaves, yet I do not desire to reply in any intolerant spirit to the views which have been advanced.

The peationed the King of Spain, that the more robust and hardy negroes of the African coast should be imported. His prayer was granted, and it is to him the thraldom of the African in America is to be first attributed. The misfortunes of Mexico at this hour are, Americans, and so rarely answered satisfactorics. The misfortunes of Mexico at this hour are, by the gentleman from New York. I feel conscious that the great and wise men who ushered our Government unto existence, and laid its foundations deep in truth and justice, were not foundations deep in truth and justice, were not inferior in religion or philanthropy to those who assail the rights of the Southern members of the Confederacy, assail their institutions, and of the Confederacy, assail their institutions, and deery their people. And although I may feel, walk through the streets of Mexico, will see many places covered with historical associawith a strength of conviction that my language cannot adequately express, the injustice of as-

eration of this picture, and ask if our forefa-thers had framed the wise and beneficent Government we enjoy, if to-morrow the Ohio were the military line of demarcation between the North and South, as the Rhine between Ger-North and South, as the Rhine between Germany and France, if forts were erected, cus-tom-houses established, and armies posted-if would it be accepted? If we were assembled as delegates, and the South were to demand the same terms our Constitution. It is attractive when clothed in the fullness of the same terms our Constitution guaranties, appropriate language, and marked by elequent delivery: but this should not blind us to the all the benefits we have experienced, the North would not be willing and anxious to accede to its provisions? Or would we of the Souththe principles of Abelition and those contained | forgetful of the gallant spirit of our forefathers, who planted the Southern Colonies, and whose descendants, surmounting the crests of the Alleghanies, bore civilization and religion into the primeval forests of the West, until they ilar, would be to create a monster in the polit- were borne over Kentucky and Missouri, even to the golden shores of California—prove recreated to the glorious memories of the past, and waste even, that flows around you at home, submit to dishonorable dictation?

I respect the generosity of emotion that seems to move the gentleman from New York. decisively as I differ from every sentiment he utters; but I must say, that the abolition of African Slavery, and its agitation, are fraught that, having gone into the city of Smyrna, in the peaceful pursuit of business or of pleasure, our common country. I live in a State in which the institution of Slavery exists, in which we have stood by our Southern brethren, and will stand by them in the defence of our rights; and that, if Slavery be not perpetual, the hand of Time will do more for the cause than the misdirected efforts of philanthropy ion Government were pedged to restore such or fanaticism. We may aptly say, when we point to the ameliorations wrought already by Time, in the condition of our slaves.

"Turne, quod optanti Divûm promittere nemo

I trust, Mr. Chairman, that this topic ma no longer be the subject of agitation; for feel assured that if it is continued, it will overwhelm the institutions we have inherited from the extradition of fugitive slaves; something more than a compact, as Webster expounded our wise and patriotic ancestors, in irretrievable ruin.

> . For the National Era. BELL SMITH ABROAD. No. IX.

in the enforcement of the rights of the people success, but the stories are so strange that it composing the Confederacy. This Constituthe majority of them to the account of wording States the protection of their property,
and the extra little of fugitive slaves, when
they escape into ster States where the instithem with belief. I was disposed at first to s.

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The appear to his patrio to the fact that an unseen power really sur-rounds, and, whether for good or ill, exercises followed and aped by all, looks upon such a startling influence. This system, I believe, grew up under Napoleon Fonaparte. His hisment, and the two hundred and thirty-eight torian cannot claim the honor or dishonor, just of course dishonest. All this is a fair warning as one views it, of being the inventor. institution, as we would call it, is the necessary as I thought, in a former letter, that there was part of a despotic Government, and existed in jury by violating is provisions? Yet such is the morally that fanatical enthusiasm proin addition to using it as a political engine, The logic of the Secretary of State has been perfected it almost as a part of the criminal code. This, under various forms of government, has continued ever active and effective. Divine injunction that you should "do unto I think it has birth in the peculiarity of the others as you would they should do unto you;" French; no other people would think of this yet I would ak of the gentleman who has so system—certainly no other people would subkeenly criticised the expression, if it is not a mit to such. It would take up more space than plain matter to an unsophisticated mind, that I can give you, and call for more postage than you would spare, to attempt anything like the der this principle, the peo- details of this complicated affair; and besides,

of the North are not morally bound to to tell you the truth, I do not know them.

We had been in Paris but a few months, when the discovery was made that our domestic has very improper notions upon the sacred of Koerta does learn to the Administration and the Government but while the Secretary sus little articles to herself. We, of course, dismissed the off-nder; and about three weeks may be pardone the digression, if I remark after, Lucy announced the fact that a piece of quite far from what I took my pen to write jewelry, not worth in itself over a hundred dol- about. D., with his peculiar notions and feellars, but valuable to her otherwise as a keep- ings, has made the acquaintance of all the osition. Our wotle theory of the right of expa- sake, was among the missing. The poor child ation is in conflict with the English, and, I was in tears, and, at her carnest request, D. and restless spirits permitted now to remain in believe, the gueral European law, which went to the police with the grievance. To France. They gather round, and I, much a charming unaffected, and intelligent, as well complain of our late domestic was absurd, as against my will, am forced to hear all about the article had been missed so long after her the political state of Europe, and the proba-departure. We were satisfied that she had ble results of this and that move, all concurthat if Koszta ha received his final letter of taken the pin with her, but had no evidence. ring in the fact, that moves are being made materalization, the according to our theory, it The official listened patiently, asked numerous and events progressing to a crisis. I feel more was undoubtedly our duty to protect him. questions, made a few notes, and then, in an interest in Kossuth's children, now here at Until the year 148, one naturalization laws swer to some inquiries of D., shook his head, school, who are sometimes brought to see us. required an alien o reside in the United States and said nothing. D. again called on him, incontinuously for he years before the final letters were granted. Any non-residence or abagement, and we let the matter drop. Some | Hungarians are well educated and intelligent, In 1848, an activas passed by Congress, per- time after-so long, indeed, that we had for- and bear their reverses with much dignity and mitting the time be computed during the gotten the domestic, police and all—Lucy sudpatience. Taking them as specimens of the alsence of the alen, which, by implication. denly rushed into the dining-room with the people, the Hungarians are by far the great grin so!" suthorized him to to abroad during the period missing jewelry. She had found it, earefully of his acquiring itizenship. This act, as I wrapped in paper, lying upon the table in her conceive, gave full authority to Koszta to visit room. Between the time of the loss and re-Smyrna, and the nited States were as much covery, we had removed to a distant part in galleries of paintings in the Louvre and Luxbound to afford his the protection of our Gov-criment, as they could have been to an alien changed our domestic. D. immediately called stalls on either side, occupied by women, mostly upon the police officer, who smiled when he old, who sit with feet upon chauffe pieds, and The gentleman som New York, Mr. Chair- saw him enter, but gave no explanation of the salute you with shrill eries, setting forth your

Secretary, but his chosen to make this the occasion for a gental denunciation of the insituation of slavery the Southern States. It is and exhibit he has used, but I feel awilling that the remarks which he has used should pass without some reply.

The Southern State, since their earliest considering the southern State, since their earliest considered in the street, and kept it four hours. After re-the country bear evidence to fore, you miss the abundance one is so access-their frequency and atrocity. What is the life of a sickly and inconvenient child in the way some reply.

The Southern States. If self-the southern States is trite and exhibit he street, and kept it four hours. After re-the street was bring and annual section in all annuals of the country was bring. The southern States if the street, and kept it four hours. After re-the street was bring and annual annual section of the country was bring. The southern state is trite and exhibit the street street was bring and the street, and kept it four hours. After re-the street was bring and annual annual section of the country was bring and annual annual section of the country was bring and the street, and the street, and the street, and the street annual ranks of the country was bring bring and the street annual ranks of the country was bring and t horse, carriage, or driver. The officer had only the part of the street where the coach was est pear cannot be had for less than three to keep our Teutonia lood pure and uncorrupted by any baser draixture, because we prefer that their unttored labor should be being dismissed, and turned round and driven "bonnes" with little baskets, which would not directed by the control of the street where the coach was est pear cannot be had for less than three sous, good apples for no money—where you see being dismissed, had turned round and driven "bonnes" with little baskets, which would not apple to the coach was estimated by the coach was esti directed by the super intelligence of our race to useful industr rather than that they

This was exceedingly slight material to go on, yet in five hours her watch and chain were re- women higgling with the dealers over a mor-

turned uninjured.

Mrs. R., while walking on the Boulevards, dropped her pocket-book. She missed the article within five minutes of its loss, and going immediately to the nearest police station, stated The wisdom of man annot foresee or pene- her troubles. At the conclusion of her short

be the price that ignorance pays to intelligence | the suspected, return unexpectedly, the conr its tuition in the arts of civilization.

Nothing can be more disastrous to a State | cierge | keeps him in conversation on some trivial pretence, until the agents escape. F.P., cierge keeps him in conversation on some than the premature enfranchisement of an our friend who took so active a part under the enslaved race. They gangrene upon the face Republic, and is now in consequence an exile, of its society, until it perishes under the afflic-tion. It is a historical fact, and worthy of note, amusing discoveries—and he, to his astonishment, found even copies of his love letters on file. What was remarkable under Louis Phil-I have blamed myself for not writing you

> Americans, and so rarely answered satisfactoquestion, and the enjoyments are traditions. What can one think of a people without the word "home" in their language-without a pathic doses? Why, a Frenchman never thinks of making a fire, if he can look from his room

medium is copper, and counted by centimes?

We have been called a money-making people, as compared to the French; it is a vile slander. To come from New York to this place is to leave a generous, impulsive people, or a narrow, avaricious crowd, that come se unexpectedly upon you that you are astounded, and hesitate about expressing the fact. You leave a great heart of a great country, throbbing with the tremendous carrents of world-wide commerce, and moving with the dignity of a nation possessed of a destiny, for a country of trades-people without trade, and liberal as the day, as contrasted with the petty meanness, the want that lives threadbare here. proves how we have been slandered. A merchant with us is a gentleman; here he is a cheat. You cannot enter a store in Paris, and not have two prices asked for any article you wish to purchase; and when you remonstrate at such impudent exaction, the scamp invariably asks, "What will madame give?" There is not a certain price carrying a fair profit upon any article in all Paris. This is so positively the fact, that you frequently see the sign "Price fixed," above the door of the establishment, as an acknowledgment of the truth; and where this little notice makes its appearance, you must expect to meet the greatest rogues. No such hotels as the St. Nicholas or the Astor are to be met with in Paris; and for what you pay \$2.50 there, here could be had, if at all, at about ten dollars per day. You have the opera in New York—that last reach of civilized enjoyment—as they cannot have it here. They have the name alone, and on this account a great singer remains here long enough to win a name, and then flies to London, St. Petersburgh, or New York, for a living. Rachel, the great tragic actress, who is to France what Siddons was to England, and Cushman is to us, has sold her fairy-like residence, and left for St. Petersburgh, never POLICE AND PRACTICAL. lowing her example, when it is said that Na-DEAR FRIEND: One hears much of the poice, their extraordinary discipline, activity, and portance to send for the discontented actor. and remonstrate. The appeal to his patriot-

> honorable pursuits as merchandising and me-chanics as dishonorable, such pursuits become to me to be eareful of first impressions. I said more genuine democracy in the social life here tone of morals in the business community. The persons comprising this-much the larger number—are not considered, and do not feel thomselves, respectable. He says this is the source of all the failures to establish a repubic, and that Marat was right when he proposed setting up six hundred blocks, and two thousand executioners, to work night and day until the aristocrats were swept off. Not that Marat, or the men of that time, had any pecuand paint, stuffed with bran, to which the people were forever making burnt offerings of their dearest rights."

I am becoming quite political, and talking very glibly upon things I know little of, and, democratic Frenchmen, refugee Hungarians, people of Europe.

Lucy and I take much pleasure in visiting could not even remember a peculiarity about the neat little piles, where every leaf is counted serve a school girl for a pic-nic, carrying away the provisions for a whole family, and poor

sel that seems to you not worth accepting as a When to this scarcity you add the universal dishonesty, you may appreciate the troubles foreigners have to encounter. You take apart-Ear The wisdom of man annot foresee or penetrate the means by wich the civilization of nations is directed by life. We see ourselves month you find a very mistry recollection on the surrounded by three milions of the African race, who, under the aminion of the white race, has, in two hundred years, made greater advances in religion and vivilization than they have made in four thoused years in their about of catalable were to breakly in pont the face of our rive people as it edid upon the surrounded by three were deather of your landaldy and her prime minimate, who, has, in two hundred years, made greater advances in religion and vivilization than they have made in four thoused years in their about of the sakes. But it is a political machine that the system appears the most stardling. To believe all one hears provided the same of the first provided and the same provided than the provided of the sake of Union, not for the sake of Union, mate a virial and the every extensive operation. This distributely desired the subject to go to the Committee, and handed her the missing port-monaise. It is about a two they great the subject to go to the Committee on Roads and Canals, that it might be in the form of the sake of Union, not for the sake of Union the surrounded the provision of the sake of Union, not for the sake of Union, not ments, furnished, in your careless Western way,

You provide your domestic with money to purchase provisions, and soon make the discovery of a large per centage going into the pocket of your agent—and you request him or her to bring the bills with the articles. This is promptly complied with, until an acquaintance sees and inquires how it is that you pay so the seals of the Home Office by Lord Palmers-work which has taken place, and the resignation of the seals of the Home Office by Lord Palmers-work which has taken place. much more than the proper cost. You investigate, and discover that the bills have been

made out to suit your domestic, and by the clerk of quite an extensive establishment, for the sake of securing the patronage. Of all classes visiting Paris, our much-abused untrymen are the most abominably fleeced. The Parisians consider them enormously rich, and call them geese. We are sharp enough, leaven knows-but we have been accustomed to dealing where principle has some existence,

As we were leaving the market place a few when the dealer overtook us, running. wender at home, he begged permission to pre-sent "the beautiful Mademoiselle the hou-quet" for the sum of ten sous. We respectfully declined the present, but made the pur-

chase-and in ten sous paid twice its value. AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA, ETC.—THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

From a letter just received from a highly ntelligent friend in London, we make an extract or two of considerable interest.

"I learn from M. that there has been cononsiderable manifestation of feeling by Ministers with regard to the articles that have appeared in the United States, on the Africaniza tion of Cuba—supposing those articles to have emanated from the American Cabinet, through 'organ.' This calling the Union the 'orthe Government' has given rise to many false impressions in Europe, the strange, wild, and inconsistent articles in its columns being taken for the true sentiments of the overnment. Lord Clarendon felt much agrieved that the American Government should have, for a moment, entertained the belief that such a project could have entered his head Such a project had not been conceived by him, much less debated upon in Council, and had no other origin that in the Government organ.' Mr. Buchanan assured him that the Union was no more the organ of the Government than the Times or Aivertiser were organs' of the British Cabinet.

"F. C. Cooper, Esq., who, under the auspices of the British Museum, accompanied Layard to Nineveh, for the purpose of excavating the 'dead city,' leaves here some time this month, for the United States, where he intends to deliver a course of lectures on the discoveries, which he will illustrate by drawings and views of all the relies (Layard's) now in the Museum have no doubt his lectures will be found highv interesting, as well as instructive, and con-

irmatory of Biblical history.
"The commission for the settlement of claims between the two countries will commence its organization about the 1st of January. As yet, few claims have been handed in. Among them is the 'Jones claim,' which had caused some debate in Congress. Many of the holders of Florida bonds are attempting to press them upon the consideration of the commissioners, under a misapprehension of State sovereignty and Federal responsibility. They cannot perceive why the Government of the United States should be exempt from the payment of public debts contracted by one of its States. They are much annoyed by what seems a puzzle.

The same correspondent having seen a state- The rudest easket hide the purest gem. ment by a writer in the Era, that George Cat- And blackest bottles, cobwebbed o'er with years, lin was confined for debt in one of the prisons of | Contain the choicest nectar. London, instituted a search for him, in con-The oyster's succulence by its ugly shell? unction with our consul, George Saunders, and the conclusion they came to was, that Catlin was not, and never had been, in any of the debtors' prisons in England.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 10, 1853. The Indian mail is exceedingly barren. Gen. Godwin, the commander-in-chief in Burmah. is dead, and his military skill can now only be canvassed to an ear that hears it not, and a mind that can be harassed no more. In Shall be, at last, evolved a harmony China the fight still continues to rage, and To link the earth to heaven—and in that faith about Amoy and Shanghai the utmost disorders | Prays, labors, hopes, and waits-by the warped form prevail. From the North we have nothing | Humpbacked and hideous, that may temple it?

ater, and Canton has not yet been revolutionized or sacked. In Paris the public have been interested by the inauguration of a heroic statue of Marshal Be "super-rowdyish," super-sentimental, Ney, Prince of Moscowa (ominous title) and Super-grotesque, or supernatural? Duke of Elchingen, on the spot where he was Tis all the same. "A rose would smell as sweet, executed as a traitor in 1815. In the prece- Under the name of Pothos-fatida, ding year we witnessed the Emperor Alexander open a ball by dancing a Pollonneise with his | So I-or called Augustus Ferdinand wife-who can say that the world does not Fitz-Clarence Rugene Frederick Montague turn round? Ney's betrayal of Louis XVIII Or simply Suggs, or Toots, or Fuzzy Guzzywas very gross, but it was a huge mistake to | Am what I am; the "slouching boots," the hat shoot him for it; and the finale is, that Treason liar hatred for the nobles—"they were then, has got the monumentum are perennius, and as now, a dull, helpless set; but the Jacobins the brass will probably last for centuries, a Are, if they are at all, mere accidents, has got the monumentum are perennius, and | The clownish gait, the whiskey and tobacco, as now, a dull, helpiess set; but the Jacobins and probability and the break up idols—the things of ribbon memorial of national mutations. Ney was one Not parts of, but extrinsic to, the man. of the bravest and most distinguished of Napoleon's brave Palladins, and as such well If "the divine afflatus of Immortals" nerited this tribute from his nephew.

The literary world has sustained a loss in Can check the effuent flame, or hide its splendor Mrs. Opie, the once popular authoress, though | But if above the Chaos of my Being for some twenty years retired from publicity, No THOUGHT hath moved, evoking Light and Be for some twenty years retired from publicity, and seeking repose in the quiet garb of the Society of Friends, whose community she entered, as was said, from attachment to one of its No nom-de-guerre, though born of Euphony. most distinguished members. Mrs. Opic was Could cheat the world to credit its pretensions as richly gifted person, amiable and generally beloved. Her husband, Opic the celebrated So I will keep my "vile incognite." painter, died many years ago, and was of a very different character; being a blent man, Though it should act like ipecacuana with a strong provincial accent, and many amusing stories were told of his eccentric manners. One we remember: A lady, sitting to who, unable to withstand the contortions any longer, threw down his pallet and exclaimed, Or think them both beyond my power of grasping "I tell you what, ma'am, I can't draw ye if ye

A memorial from Liverpool, to the Secretary of State, has awakened the public attention to a matter of horrid significance, namely, the murderous influence of Burial Clubs. These nfamous associations are founded on a principle which offers a direct premium for murder, and thousands of lives, of men, women, and children, have been sacrificed on the altar of this monster Moloch. We believe that not one in fifty of the foul deaths it has caused has ever been brought to light, and yet the crimiis not worth a pin's fee. If suffered to exist at | be considered in Committee of the Whole. all, such societies ought to be restrained from paying a single shilling to parents or relatives, to furnish the expense of sepulture. They ought to dispose of the corpse themselves, in a decent manner, and equivalent to the amount agreed for; but, we repeat it, not a single farthing, in money, to be returned to the "be-reaved and afflicted members!" This would put an end to the system; or the dead might

bury the dead.

But we are informed, that, in Birmingha and other great manufacturing places, a still more atrocious custom prevails, and is fast

You investion, and the departure of Lord Aberdeen to Osborne to communicate the fact to Her Majesty. With so little time to collect authentic intelligence, and as little to convey it as news to Washington, we will endeavor to place the contingencies and probabilities aphoristically before your readers as a little to continue the continue of the continue eally before your readers as our own "conjec-

The Times and Chronicle, ministerial organs elaborately set forth this morning that Lord Palmerston relies solely and entirely on a difference of opinion upon the promised Reform Bill, though in perfect accordance with the days since, Lucy priced a bouquet—the boy asked twenty sons, and she offered ten, which was refused. We had walked quite a square, that if this be strictly true, his Lordship will a smile and a bow that would have been a probably rather have damaged himself than the Ministry; for the Reform Journals will be able to overwhelm him with all sorts of Tory odium. But if there should be a spice of the Turkish policy in the disagreement, and the noble Secretary has espoused the cause of more decided measures, then will the game be with the other side, and the Ministry would be put on its defence, and perhaps broken up in the fray. The feelings of the people are so po-tently anti Russian, that no half-dealing will

In the city the gamblers are betting for and against such a dissolution; and then Lord Palmerston is to be the Head of a conservative and moderate reform party, and try once more the fate of a combination, which has been so often slain outright, that nobody now wonders at its frequent revival.

at its frequent revival.

Should the charge be confined to Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Carlisle, or Sir George Grey, (the latter not the most palatable to Lord John,) are spoken of as his likely succes-

The latest accounts from the Black Sea and Georgian frontiers give other versions of the battles in both quarters, and much more disadvantageous to the Turks than the first reports. They are, however, Russian; and the bulletin of a fight at Akharast, on the borders of Turkish Armenia, asserts a signal victory on the part of the Russian General Androni-koff, leaving 4,000 Turkish killed on the field; and in the affair at Sinope a similar bulletin states the killed at 5,000, in an action of four hours' duration, in which a Russian first-rate was sank, and the whole Turkish flotilla, with one exception, burnt.

That Persia has yielded to Russian gold and intrigue, is also more authoritatively repeated.
Again, we may repeat: "The plot thickens;" t almost reaches America.

DR. BAILEY: The "Green Sun-Bonnet" does not like my signature. Suffer me through your columns to tell her, what Shakspeare discovered long since, that it is the fragrance of the flower, and not its name, that entitles it to distinction. I adopted my grotesque cognomen with a purpose. You can guess it in part. If I cannot command attention for my verse with this signature, I ought not, with any. With great respect for the "Green Sun Be rather for the large-brained, honest head which it covers, I am still yours, Fuzzy Guzzy.

> For the National Era REMONSTRANCE.

DEDICATED TO THE "GREEN SUN-BONNET." Nay, roughest rind may cover sweetest fruit.

The cactus' blossom by its thorny stem? The cocoa's pulp by its defending husk? Or the large heart that in the laborer's breast Beats to the rhythmic tune that shakes the spher With the giad sanging of the morning stars,
And jublisht shoutings of the Sons of God,
By the coarse garb he wears? Or the true soul ; all the false world's hollowness. And pitying all the bad world's wretenedness. Yet keeps its early faith, and toils for man, And dares believe that from this dissonance

What matters, if I worship at the shrine As with its own-or Shakspeare's no author

'Reft of its crown, the whiskers, "frowsle-head," Hath filled my soul, no name, howe'er uncouth,

Or veil from man its utter barrenness.

Come kicks or kisses, blame or commendation, On all the squeamish Dolly Daffodillins, Laura Laburnums, Nethe Nincompoops, Joanna Jonquils, Minnie Montigers. That ever stained with ink their dainty fingers, What if I do not "care for love or fame?"

The one is, as the world goes, simply humbug; The other, vanity of vanities! Nay, tease me not! I'll still be

* See National Era of November 24, page 187.

The Senate stands adjourned from Friday until Tuesday.

The House also stands adjourned from Sat urday until Tuesday. The session of Saturday A memorial from citizens of Indiana was pre

sented, in regard to the railroad difficulties at Erie, Pennsylvania. A bill was introduced by Mr. Bennett, pro

posing grants of lands to all the States for the purposes of education and internal improvement. Debate took place on the reference of the

to rivers and harbors. Mr. Ewing, of Kentucky, desired the subject to go to the Commit-

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The letter of our London correspondent has reached us opportunely for the first issue of our daily publication. The intelligence contained in late quotations from foreign journals does not in very material particulars contradict our former information. The combined fleets, it appears, have entered the Black Sea to pre-

The following Russian official bulletin was posted on the Bourse at Odessa on the 5th of

"The Russian fleet under the command of dmiral Nachimoff, has met in the Black Sea a Turkich and Egyptian fleet, composed of eighteen ships—two-deckers, frigates, corvettes, together with two steamers of 500 horsepower, and two others of 300 horse-power. After a long engagement, the following Turkish ships have been destroyed or captured: One of 64 guns; no name given.

"One of 60 guns; no name given.
"One of 52 guns; Nezrami Effendi "One of 50 guns; Ahmet Ali. "One of 46 guns; Nazzim Fessim. "One of 22 guns; Fessi Mahmoud. "Two steamers of 20 guns each,"

"Two transports.
"One ditto, British transport. "The engagement took place near Sinope. Five thousand Turks have been killed, and many taken prisoners. Osman Pasha, who was wounded, has also been taken prisoner. Several officers, both English and French, were

on board the Turkish fleet." From Italy we learn that the Pope is making efforts to get rid of the French soldiers, and that an earthquake had occurred at Ge-

BY TELEGRAPH.

Explosion of a Steam Boiler .- Probable Loss of

BALTIMORE, January 2, 1854. The boiler in Charles E. Rhinehart's extensive Machine Shop and Plane Manufactory Grant street, exploded this morning, in consequence of the pipes being frezen. The building was shattered to atoms. Seven of the workmen were seriously injured. Four of them are so awfully mangled that there is no hopes of their recovery. Most of the wounded workmen are poor men, with families.

Acquittal of Rioters in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, January 1, 1854.

All the Germans arrested last Sunday night, charged with attempted violence to M. Bedini. have been acquitted; and the evidence shows the conduct of the police was outrageous and unjustifiable. Public sympathy is now with the Germans, and the police are strongly denounced.

Gold Deposits and Coinage at Philadelphia U. S. Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1853. The deposits of gold at the Mint during the month of December were \$4,445,000 against \$3,336.981 during December of last year. The total amount of gold deposited during the year amounted to \$53,373,552 against \$51,066,276 the previous year. The total coinage for the year was \$59,808,513.28; of which \$51,888,-882 was in gold; \$7,852,571 in silver, and \$67,059 in copper. The total deposits of American gold at the Mint and Branches, since the discoveries in California in 1848, may be briefly stated at two hundred and twelve mil- dues fever, and destroys worms with invariable suclions six hundred thousand dollars. The total | coss. It is easy of administration, and, as it does not coinage at the Mint during the month of De- contain mercury in any form whatever, no restriccember was \$4,306,631,46.

BALTIMORE MARKETS

BALTIMORE, January 2, 12, M. FLOUR-Howard street and Baltimore City mills, held at \$7.12. WHEAT-prime white, 166 and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in coma 170; red, 160 a 164-4000, bushels sold. CORN-prime white, 60 a 63 cents; yellow, 66 a 68 cents-10,000 bushels sold. Ryg-80 a ted Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable 83 cents. No change in other articles usually, spoken of in the market

Change in Baltimore Markets. BALTIMORE, January 2, 21% o'clock. FLOUR-Howard street, 14,000 at \$7.00. 9,000 at \$7.0614, 2,500 at \$7.1216; Baltimore City Mills, \$7.1834 asked, but no sales. Ohio Railroad shares sold at fifty-six to fifty-

seven and a quarter. All Northern, Western, and Southern telegraphs partially closed on account of the holyday. News scarce.

Steamer Glasgow. NEW YORK, January 1, 1854. The steamer Glasgow, from Glasgow, has arrived. She left on Nov. 17, and spoke the Asia on the 30th.

both. Murder, Considered as one of the Fine Arts. Second Paper on Murder. Joan of Arc. The English Mail Coach. The Vision of Sudden De Steamer Black Warrior. ner, Real and Reputed. Orthographic Mutineers. NEW YORK, January 1, 1854. The steamer Black Warrior has arrived

from Havana. Her dates are up to the 27th November. No news of importance. The isly, William Godwin, Mrs Grant, Recollection Charles Lamb, Walladmor, Coloridge, Words and was healthy and weather fine. worth. Southey. Recollections of Grasmere. The Saracen's Head. Society of the Lakes. Charles Lloyd. Walking Stewart. Edward Irving. Tal-fourd. The London Magazine. Junius. Clare. Cun-

PROSPECTUS OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL ERA G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR. WASHINGTON, D. C. The National Era is a weekly newspaper.

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of Combination, the Oppression of a Majority, or the Exactions of Party.

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It is a supporter of the Independent Democracy, which holds that the Truths of the Dec laration of Independence are practical, that in their light the Constitution of the United States is to be interpreted, that to them the estimates of the Secretary of War which relate laws and institutions and usages of the country should be conformed-a Party, whose motto is, Union, not for the sake of Union,

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